

Tuesday Morning, October 10, 1865.

Gen. Hampton's Negroes.

We see it stated that every able-bodied negro, who was once Wade Hampton's slave, is now hired by him; men at \$10 per month, and women at \$8, without board. He expects to raise 300 bales of cotton this season, and means to give free negro labor a fair trial.

We know nothing of the above statement. It may be true. Gen. Hampton has been here for some days, but we have not had an opportunity of conversing with him.

MILITARY.—It is reported on apparently reliable grounds, says the *Chattanooga Gazette*, that all the troops now doing duty at Knoxville, will be removed within the coming ten days. This, it is said, has been done at the suggestion of Gov. Brownlow and by order of the President. In confirmation of the above, we are informed by an officer of the regiment stationed at Knoxville, that the command had received orders to pack up in readiness for marching orders.

A NUT FOR THE RADICALS TO CRACK. The following extract from a legal decision of Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, in Boston, is a hard nut for the radicals to crack. It was decided in 1862, in the case of the *Amy Warwick*. The Judge said:

"It had been supposed that after the rebellion is suppressed, the Government will have the rights of conquest; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error—a grave and dangerous error. Under despotic Governments, the power of municipal confiscation may be unlimited; but under our Government, the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before. When the United States take possession of any rebel district, they acquire no new title, but merely vindicate that which previously existed."

A WELL-EXECUTED SWINDLE.—A short time ago, a party presented at the counter of Prather & Co., bankers, Oil City, a paper purporting to be a certificate of deposit for \$20,000, from the Keystone National Bank, of Erie, and requested a payment of \$10,000 on it. Prather & Co. immediately telegraphed, by both lines of telegraph, to Erie—as they supposed—concerning the validity of the certificate. In due time, an answer was received that it was all right, and the \$10,000 was paid. Upon further investigation, however, it was ascertained that the telegram had never been received by the Keystone Bank, and that bank knew nothing about the certificate. Inasmuch as the telegram can only be traced through a few of the offices nearest Philadelphia, it is supposed that the sharpers had electricians posted somewhere on the wire where they could cut off communication beyond those points, at the proper time, and answer the despatch to suit themselves. With proper apparatus expert electricians could manage such a job nicely. It was well conducted, and successfully carried out.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MISSISSIPPI.—There is a great antipathy here to the Freedmen's Bureau, and no one is more antagonistic to it than Governor Sharkey himself. The Governor says that so long as the Bureau is in operation, it will be impossible for planters to make a crop with negro labor. They congregate in the camps, and, so long as they can get a bite to eat, refuse to work. I do not believe it is the intention of the Bureau or its agents to bring about this state of things; but I know that, often, in their over-zealousness in behalf of the negro, they fail to pay any attention to the requirements of the white man, or the necessities of industrial pursuits. It is a fact very self-evident that, while labor is required to a great extent throughout the State, large numbers of negroes are idling about the streets, picking up an occasional quarter for some little chore. Whose fault it is I cannot tell. More than likely both parties are more or less to blame. More anon.

[Mississippi Cor. New York Herald.]

High Prices at the North.

The New York Times, in an article on "Our Winter Supplies," advises its readers who may be able, to lay in their coal for the winter, assuring that speculators and monopolists will run up prices to a frightful extent. It then adds:

But while coal monopolists and their co-workers are thus actively preparing the way for another raid on the public, they are not alone. There are indications of an unscrupulous combination among the dealers in many other commodities of human necessity. The cattle market presents a case in point. Last week and the week before cattle were ample, and to spare, and yet prices rose; not because of an increased demand, but because speculators willed, and had the power to make them rise. We suppose that the market at Albany and this city will continue to be "regulated," and that next winter the hearts of dealers will be made glad by a return to 50 cents a pound for meat. There is no use in again suggesting the remedy of abstinence; but there will be suffering this winter among the poor, who will be more numerous than before.

Another case is that of wheat. Speculators at Chicago hold and intend to hold millions of bushels that ought to be forwarded, and under ordinary circumstances, would be. And this winter, consequently, or as soon as the moderate supply is stopped by the close of navigation, the poor man's loaf will dwindle while speculators grow rich. Of course those who can buy flour and store it will be wise to do so. What price milk will reach we do not pretend to say; condensed milk, of a far better quality than generally sold at grocery stores—and the masses of our population are fed by the grocery stores—is now rapidly coming into use. We can testify to the excellence of the condensed milk supplied by at least two extensive dealers. As for other articles, butter, as we know, is "going up," and will be forced still higher unless, as is almost certain, the large holders are subjected to the just result of their operations, and are forced to sell at a ruinous price to get rid of their enormous accumulations. The minor items of tea, sugar, &c., are also higher, and so we go.

As we have said before, the public have the remedy for these evils much in their own hands, but we do not propose to enter further now into this branch of our subject. We only would add that it will be the plainest common sense to lay in stocks immediately of whatever winter stores our readers can buy and have space to keep safe and in good order.

NEGRO LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times* says:

"I have conversed with a great many of these Southern people, and I find that no matter what State they are from, there is only one opinion among them in relation to the labor question. They have made a fair trial of negro labor, and they all say it is a complete and total failure. It has been fairly demonstrated that the negro, left to himself and allowed to work at his own volition, will not work in such a manner as to make his labor profitable, either to himself or his employer. The people of the South have been brought to the verge of starvation this fall, solely on account of the bad conduct of the negroes between the months of April and September. There was abundance of time during that period to have raised crops that would have far exceeded the wants of the whole population of the South. But owing to the desertion of the plantations by the negroes after they had made engagements to work, and the inability of the planters to procure other laborers, the crops have been almost entirely lost."

WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *New York News* says:

"I believe there is authority for saying that in a short time the public will be perfectly protected against the dangerous art of the counterfeiter, so far as the national currency is concerned. The cause of the numerous counterfeit greenbacks and compound interest and other notes is, that the genuine notes of this kind are printed upon a kind of paper which counterfeiters can readily buy. Now, the paper which is manufactured at the Treasury building—the yellow fibre or membrane paper—described in my first article upon the Treasury, cannot either be made or bought by counterfeiters, because the process of its manufacture is a secret. This paper is to be used in future for all currency authorized by the Government, as soon as it can be manufactured in sufficient quantities."

Negro Colonization.

We take the following from the New York Times, which, in its comments, rather opposes the scheme of Mr. Mitchell:

The question of what shall be done with the negro was one of the most complicated which the war called forth. And among the methods proposed for his benefit, assisted emigration to various tropical regions has been much discussed. In the pamphlet which Mr. Mitchell has just issued, he furnishes a statement of the action of President Lincoln and the late Congress in regard to such emigration, and the present condition of the question. Quoting the Act of July, 1862, authorizing the President to make provision for colonizing such of the colored race as were willing to emigrate, Mr. Mitchell calls attention to the Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862, and January, 1863, which he considers contain solemn obligations to carry out the provisions of that act. The commission to Mr. Mitchell was issued on August 4, 1862, and is still unrevoked. The funds necessary were provided by a clause in the tax law of June, 1862, the amount subject to requisition on July 31 of the present year being \$205,980. Mr. Mitchell now says:

"I intend to calmly take my stand on the proclamation of emancipation and its attendant oath, and be found asking the rulers of this nation the fulfillment of the compact, liberal and just as it is—emancipation for the slave, and colonization of a free and voluntary kind. In opposition to the labor-monger, North as well as in the South, and as formidable now in the former as in the latter, we ask nationality for the African race, and finally their undisturbed rule in the Tropical Belt; we ask no hasty action, but calm, equitable, just and well-considered action; yet we protest against retrogression in what has been already done."

As to the localities which may be considered favorable to emigration by the colored race, are mentioned Liberia, Hayti and the British Colonies of Honduras and Guiana, for which reliable agencies exist. The contracts made with regard to Chirique and the Island of A'Vache are not recognized by Mr. Mitchell, as he authorized neither, and they were formed without even his knowledge; but the British Colonies named are, he says, desirous to muster, ship and settle such negroes as are willing to go, and will do so without cost to us.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* describes the public mind in that city as intensely exercised about the probable action of the United States. He says:

"To be relieved from all fear of the Emperor's Mexican policy embroiling them with the United States is, perhaps, the greatest object of desire to the French people of any part of their foreign relations. A great deal has already been done towards this by the present attitude of the Government and people in America, and I need scarcely say how heartily welcomed here has been the language lately used by Gen. Sherman at Cincinnati. His speech has been reproduced almost in full in the pages of the *Moniteur*, and those striking words, 'I will not hear of war in America for the next fifty years at least,' especially commented upon. No circumstance has more effectually tended to calm and tranquilize the public mind."

CROPS IN THE SHENANDOAH.—The Winchester News says:

The reports from all parts of the Valley in regard to the crops are encouraging. A full average crop of corn as compared with the seasons before the war is expected to be gathered in Frederick, and we are told that there will be more than an average crop in Berkeley. If the corn turns out well it will go far to make up the loss of the wheat damaged by wet weather. An unusual effort is being made to put in a large wheat crop this Fall, and men not practical farmers are engaged in the work. The farming community deserve great credit for their untiring perseverance. They are working under difficulties. The fencing being destroyed, they have to herd their cattle and horses. As for hogs and sheep, there are few in the country. The majority of farmers in this section will have to purchase their pork the coming Fall.

The Postmaster-General is now engaged in examining the accounts of those who were postmasters in the Southern States previous to the war, for the purpose of instituting suits against those found to be indebted to the department.

THE CINCINNATI HOG TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current, of Wednesday, says: "The demand for hogs, for November, continues, and 3,000 head sold on Monday and yesterday at 13½, 13¾ and 14c. nett, for all November, and holders now ask 15c. nett. And we may add that 12 to 13c. gross are being freely paid by butchers for fat hogs on the spot; and further, that such prices as these have never been realized before in this market for hogs. The cry of 'short crop' is increasing, and outside parties are traveling looking for hogs, but report they can find none, and the conclusion they arrive at is that there are none to find. We will take the liberty of suggesting, however, that we believe it is not customary to find hogs by the way-side, when they have an abundance of food. Topork packers, the future looks as discouraging as can be imagined, for they reason that it is folly to suppose there is any profit in pork at the current prices paid for hogs."

TWO PROMISING ENTERPRISES.—Western journals, we notice, are once more talking of manufacturing molasses from corn. The St. Louis Democrat asserts that from a bushel of corn three gallons of molasses can be extracted. Somebody had this invention a year or two ago in this city, but, so far as we can learn, it was never precisely ascertained how much it would cost to turn a bushel of corn into molasses.

The Savannah Herald assures us that sardines now come from the Eastern shore of Maryland: "There is a place in Maryland called Herring Run, where gudgeons are caught by the wagon load in nets some two miles long. These fish are immediately decapitated and packed with oil in boxes, and in a few weeks are equal to the best imported sardines."

CHARLESTON MARKET.—The receipts of cotton since our last statement of the 29th of September, have amounted to 87 bales of Sea Island cotton and 2,765 bales of upland cotton. But a limited amount of this has been offered for sale here, the great bulk of it going through to the North or to Europe. There has been much activity in the market for several days, and an improvement of two cents per pound on the better grades of cotton has taken place since our last report. The transactions are confined almost entirely to small parcels, there being no large lots on the market. At the closing of our report, yesterday, the market was buoyant, with an upward tendency, and we offer the following quotations as showing the state of the market: Ordinary to good ordinary 30@35c.; low middling 36@37c.; middling 36@37c.; good middling 40c. [Charleston Courier, 6th.]

BEWARE OF WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—We have a deadly enemy in our midst—not soldiers of the United States who are placed here to protect our property and our rights—but emissaries of the negro-suffrage, negro equality, miscegenation party of the North. They hate President Johnson's reconstruction policy worse than they hate "rebels" or "traitors." They are paid to come here and misrepresent the true state of affairs at the South. The life of their party, and the political salvation of their leaders are at stake. If they fail in their mission, their occupation is gone, and their party dead. These emissaries of the radical party of the North are to be found in every village, town and city of the South. They exaggerate real occurrences, and manufacture lies out of the whole cloth, in hopes of inducing the masses at the North to oppose the liberal policy of President Johnson. They do much harm to the South, but they can be successfully foiled. How? Let every Southern State follow the lead of Mississippi—go back to the Union by the shortest and most direct route. If they do this, the Northern masses cannot be deceived, and they will rally around the President, and give the death blow to radicalism and Jacobinism.—Federal Union.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Sunday evening some animals, belonging to a resident of this city, were standing under the shade of a tree near Crutchfield Meadow Spring. While standing there a shell exploded from a crevice in the ground near one of the large roots of the tree, killing one mule and a fine mare and wounding a second mule. The shell was probably thrown there during the Missionary Ridge fight, and remain unexploded until the time mentioned, a period of nearly two years. The occurrence is certainly surprising.

[Chattanooga Gazette.]

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Eight or ten good printers can obtain employment in this office, during the approaching session of the Legislature.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

"SCARFALETTI."—The lovers of the weed will find a supply of this well known and favorite brand of smoking tobacco at the store of Melvin M. Cohen.

ANOTHER WANT SUPPLIED.—We learn that the City Scales have been repaired, and are now in condition to weigh large articles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Wm. M. Bird & Co.—Paints, Oils, &c.
Francis H. Due—Tinware, Stoves, &c.
Calman & Kruder—Lager Beer, Ale, &c.
Wm. K. Bachman—Horse for Sale.
M. P. O'Connor—Residence to Rent.
Shelton, Calvo & Walsh—New Goods.
John W. Caldwell—House to Rent.
James Wood Davidson—Classical School.
Richard Caldwell—Auction.
P. Cantwell—Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.
—Fish, Pickles, &c.
—Irish Potatoes and Onions.

BRITISH WAR STEAMER IN PURSUIT OF THE SHENANDOAH.—As soon as the despatch reached Acapulco giving news of the destruction of American whalers by the rebel pirate Shenandoah, the commander of the English war steamer Devastation, then lying in the harbor, sought an interview with Captain G. P. Scott, of the United States steamer Saranac, and informed him that he should set sail immediately with the Devastation in pursuit of the Shenandoah, and should treat the rebel cruiser as a pirate, and capture her wherever she might be found. He was as good as his word, and left the port as soon as his ship could be got under way.—Panama Star, Sept. 16.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—A correspondent, writing from Dresden, speaks of the peregrinations of Gen. McClellan: The well known Northern general, McClellan, has been sojourning in Dresden for the past few days. He is constantly visiting all the museums, and examining the numerous collection of arms and trophies in this city. It is understood that he intends to devote himself to German military studies, and is now making himself thoroughly acquainted with the Prussian army, which, more than anything else, attracts his attention.

COTTON BURNED.—News reached the city yesterday afternoon by the Manchester train that a car load of cotton in transit to this city was burned about sixty miles from here, on Wednesday last, on that road. The accident is supposed to have occurred by sparks of fire from the locomotive. Further particulars of the burning, or any other damage done could not be ascertained.—Wilmington Herald.

FROST.—The first frost of the season visited the city yesterday morning. It was light, but sufficient for all purposes. The weather was unusually cool for the season. Parties from Weldon and from the counties above represent the frosts as unusually severe in those sections of the country. [Wilmington Herald.]

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—Publishers of newspapers whose receipts therefor exceed \$1,000 annually should be licensed as manufacturers, and such license will cover all sales of their manufacture at or from the place of publication, and also the printing and sale of bill-heads, circulars, &c.

In Chicago a petition, signed by a large number of respectable citizens, setting forth the danger incurred by allowing females in the city to carry fire-arms, has been presented to the Police Commissioner, with the request that they may take action thereon, and have all females disarmed.

A negro minister from Georgetown was arrested in Washington on Friday morning for stealing eight hams, one shoulder and a bag of sweet potatoes.

During the past week the Treasury Department destroyed nearly \$410,000 worth of redeemed mutilated currency.

A United States vessel is said to be lying at the Washington navy-yard to take some high officials down the Atlantic Coast on an excursion.

Bishop Elder, of Mississippi, is dangerously ill.